A NEW KELP FLY FROM LONG ISLAND (FUCELLIA, DIPTERA).

By H. C. Huckett, Riverhead, N. Y.

Kelp flies are numerous along the beaches of the Atlantic coast. They are also to be found along the margins of rivers and lakes, such for instance as Lake George, Lake Ontario and at Lawrence on the Merrimac River. Malloch[1] reports the flies as occurring at Carmi, Illinois, a town on the Little Wabash River. Despite their common occurrence along the seashore only one species has been known to inhabit the coastal strip from Maine to Georgia, namely, *Fucellia maritima* Haliday. Stein[2] lists *rufitibia* as occurring commonly at Pacific Grove . . . and Dungeness, Ga. (Georgia). Enquiries concerning the location of "Dungeness," Ga., have led to no satisfactory information as to its existence, so that it seems highly probable that Stein may have made a slip of the pen in citing the distribution as Dungeness, Ga., instead of Dungeness, Washington.

The apparent rarity of any other species other than *maritima* inhabiting our Atlantic coast provided the incentive to make known at this time the occurrence of a second and apparently unknown fly from Long Island. All of the specimens were collected on the sand amongst the grasses that cover the dunes and bluffs directly bordering the Atlantic Ocean and Long Island Sound, and not on the débris washed up by the sea or on the beaches where kelp flies so frequently abound. Another species, superficially resembling these specimens, namely, *Hylemyia albula* Fall., has also been commonly collected on the sandy wastes around Riverhead.

Fucellia albeola n. sp.

Male. Light grayish. Head grayish with reddish black reflections, which are lightly covered with whitish pruinescence: frontal vitta reddish; parafrontals and occipital regions more densely grayish. Antennae blackish, second

[1] North American Fauna No. 46, Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1923. P. 195.

[2] Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1920 (1918). LXXXIV. Heft 9, p. 63.

segment obscurely reddish. Palpi brownish, paler proximad: proboscis polished. Thorax densely grayish: mesonotum, viewed from above, with two faint light brown vittae between the postsutural dorsocentral bristles, and traces of brownish infuscation on the posthumeral region. Abdomen light grayish, with no trace of central vitta. Legs and coxae grayish, all femora blackened except at extreme apices: tibiae pale reddish yellow, fore and hind tibiae more or less infuscated throughout the distal half: tarsi with basal segments obscurely reddish, remaining segments infuscated. Wings whitish: third, fourth and fifth longitudinal veins and both cross veins dark brown; auxiliary, first and second longitudinal veins paler, yellowish. Calyptrae white, halteres yellow.

Head in profile somewhat square, the parafacials at base of antennae prominent and slightly protruded, fully as wide as width of third antennal segment: facial margin receding ventrad. Parafrontals with bristles weakly developed on the cephalic half, comprising a single pair of orbital bristles and two or three pairs of parafrontal bristles; caudal half of parafrontals devoid of bristles. Eyes small, spherical. Cheeks broad, bare, equal to about three-quarters height of eye, with a fringe of eight short bristles along ventral margin: occipital area slightly swollen. Antennae, viewed from in front, short and stout, reaching below a level of ventral margin of eye; third antennal segment 1.25 times length of second segment; arista swollen at base, microscopically pubescent. Thorax with very few setulae on mesonotum, devoid of acrostical bristles; prealar bristle absent. Sternopleural bristles, 1 : 2. Abdomen short, scarcely equal to length of thorax, terga subequal in length, marginal bristles but little longer than abdominal setulae. Hypopygium swollen, the genitalia with slender yellowish styles; fifth sternum deeply and squarely notched caudad; processes with a few short bristles which become slightly longer distad; the inner margin with two short bristles apicad. Legs slender, bristles weak and not profuse. Fore tibia with one median posteroventral bristle: mid-femur with no bristles on anteroventral surface: posteroventral surface with three short bristles on proximal half: mid-tibia with one median anterodorsal, one median posterodorsal and two posteroventral bristles. Hind femur with seven short widely spaced bristles along anteroventral surface; with three weak bristles along the proximal third of posteroventral surface: hind tibia with two anteroventral, two anterodorsal and two posterodorsal bristles. Tarsi slender, longer than their tibiae, pulvilli and claws

short. Wings with costal thorn prominent, equal in length to r-m cross vein. Length, 4 mm.

Female. Similar in color and structure to male. Parafacials with a conspicuous reddish fascia at base of antennae. Wings with third, fourth and fifth longitudinal veins, and both cross veins more conspicuously brownish, the wing membrane adjoining the veins more or less tinged. Abdomen elongate, longer than thorax, third tergum (second visible) slightly shorter in length than each of remaining terga. Hind femur with four to six short bristles along the anteroventral surface: posteroventral surface bare, with two short bristles on basal third of ventral surface. Length, 5 mm.

Records: 1 male, 5 females, Baiting Hollow, Riverhead, L. I., May 20, 1923; 1 female, Southampton, L. I., June 2, 1926.

Type: In author's collection; paratypes in the collection of the U. S. National Museum.

The species evidently most closely resembles the European species *Fucellia griseola* Fall. both in habitat and structure. The male differs from Stein's[3] redescription of the male of *griseola* in

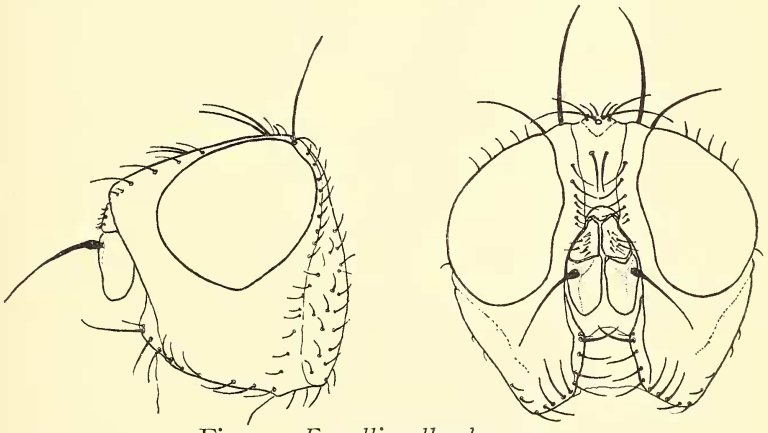

Fig. 1. *Fucellia albeola* n. sp.

having the tibiae pale reddish yellow and not blackish, the hind femur with three or four short irregularly spaced bristles on distal half of anteroventral surface and not with a series of closely set uniform bristles: the female differs in a similar manner in having the tibiae pale reddish yellow and not blackish, and the palpi are uniformly slender and not broadly expanded apicad.

[3] Wiener Entomologische Zeitung, 1910. XXIX. Heft I, p. 23.